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Abu Dumbu. 102.22.

Abu Dumbu, Ab'adumbu. 102.2, 108.6, 144.6, 146.18 ff.

Abu Kitug, Abu Kitug. 102.13, 110.22 ff., 144.7.

Abdul Mutalib. 88.22 ff.

Abul Furai. 390.20.

Abul Tais. 390.20.

Ach Mutipuro Thum v. *Aiyrdo M. T.*

Aga Khan. The Āghā Khān, the spiritual head of the Maulāi (i. e. Isma'īli) sect, 214.14, 380.5.

Allahabad. A large, scattered village in Hunza, 4 miles downstream from Baltit on the right bank of the river. 206.6, 238.11, 240.9 ff., 318.4, 362.11.

Allahabadiats. The people of Allāhād. 318.9, 360.2.

Aigak. Wazir of King Kuhāk. 48.1 ff., 82.22.

Altit, Ältit. A village in Hunza about a mile east of Baltit, on the right bank of the river. It has an old fort, now unoccupied, and is said to have been originally the capital of the country.

Ältitem belonging to Ältit. 222.9.

Kisar is said to have lived at one time in Ältit. 142.22.

Altit is the scene of celebrations connected with various festivals. 184.10, 206.6, 238.1, 318.3, 320.6.

Altitiats, Ältitiats. The people of Ältit. 318.6, 320.6, 360.1.

Amanu i Mulk. The "Great Mehtar" of Chitral, died in 1892. 344.12.

Angrez, Anglez. English, British.

Sarkar Angrez. The British, or British-Indian Government, British Authorities. 196.9, 344.16.

Aqtal. 290.1. (Turki: *aq*, white; *tal*, stone).

Arab. Arab; Arab country. 94.23.

Asadullah Beg. A Wazir of Hunza, son of Pīna Wazir. 344.3, 362.7 ff.

Attaw. Name of a man. 282.6.

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Ata-abod. A village in Hunza about 10 miles upstream from Bāltit on the right bank of the river. 248.12.

Azer. Chitrāl(?).

Azer Jamāt v. *Hazar Jamāt*

Azuuowrshi (*lar*). The Chitrāli (language), i.e. Khowār.

Aiyāo Malik. 218.1 ff.

Aiyāo Maiyuri Tham, Aiyā M. T., Aā M. T. 238.8 ff., 236.7, v. entry *Bozo Tham* and Biddulph "Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh" pp. 37—8.

I, *i*.

Ibrahim Paiyambar. The "Prophet" Abraham. 92.3.

Iran. Persia. 34.5 ff.

Irkāti. A nullah between Bāltit and the Haidarābād Nullah. 238.3.

Irtad, Irād. A pass at the head of the Chupūrsan Valley connecting Hunza and Wakhān. 234.17. 244.13.

Iskandar Azama, Iskandar Badla. Alexander the Great. He is supposed to have visited Hunza, and according to one story two Hunza personages, Diram Tītang and Diram Moghul are said to have been in his company.

The terms "*barba*" and "*sizi*" are said to date from his time. 208.2.

Islam. 92.6.

Iskāsim. The district of Ishkāshim. 232.5,

Isliuk. A locality in the Chupūrsan Valley, a few miles below the shrine of Bābā Ghwundi. 260.8.

Captain C. J. Morris was given the name as "*Yashkuk*", v. JRGS Vol. LXXI, No. 6, June 1926.

U, Ū.

Ultar, Ūltar. The grazing ground inside the Bāltit Nullah. Explained as *wā(a)* + *tar* "the inside grazing ground", in which case the expression, *Ultara tar.* 256.1 is tautological. *Ultara Bar* the Ūltar Nullah. 292.2. *ultarun* from Ūltar. 248.9, 256.6.

These grounds originally belonged to the Hamachāting tribe of Ganish, but they were eventually dispossessed in favour of the Khūrukuts, Barātaling and Dirāmiting. Later they were appropriated by the Thams of Hunza. 226.1, 246.9,20, 256.1 ff., 260.3.

Usrgats, Usrmats, Usrgunats, Hosrgats. Name of the tribe who originally occupied Altit, but were destroyed by Shāhōs. 236.2,3.

Some survivors are included in the Hōno caste.

According to one account they are reputed to have been left in Hunza, along with the Hamachāting and the Tapkhiāts, by Alexander the Great "when on his way back from China". 238.2,10.

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Uyum Das. "The Big Plain", described as "an open space between Nagir and Ālti and near the latter". Perhaps the tongue of land in the bottom of the valley between the Hunza and Nagir rivers, just above their junction, is the place referred to. 204.11.

B:

Baba Tʃoundi. The name of a Muslim saint (in full: B. Γ. Mərd Wali) and of the locality of his grave and shrine, near the head of the Chupūrsan Valley. For further particulars v. 284.10 and 286.19 ff.

Stone suitable for whetstones, and also lead ore and coloured earths are said to be found in the neighbourhood.

Baloski (*baf*). Balti (language). v. *Balo.*

(Cp. Sh. *Pāla* Baltistan, *Paloyo* (adj). Balti).

Baltit, Baltit. The capital of Hunza, situated at the mouth of the Ūltare Bar on the cultivated terrace which extends 5 or 6 miles westwards to the Hasanābād Nullah. It is on the right bank of the Hunza River, roughly level with where it is joined by the Nagir River, but at some distance from the river and some hundreds of feet above it.

The dominating feature is the Mir's residence, a fort said to have been built five or six hundred years ago by people from Bāltistān. This stands on an elevation and the huts of the lesser inhabitants cluster below it.

The situation is a strong one, as behind it rise the mountains which are practically impassable, and on the East there is a perpendicular drop of some hundreds of feet to the bed of the Ūltar stream.

On the further (E.) side of the latter stream there is also a cultivated terrace, at the further end of which Ālti stands, but this terrace is at a considerably lower elevation than the site of Bāltit.

Abl. *Baltittsum.* 208.5, 186.3, *Baltitum.* 212.21.

Adj. *Baltitum.* 258.1.

Loc. *Baltitulo.* 250.1.

Hunza *Baltit.* Bāltit in Hunza. 276.12.

The Seed-Sowing festival. 208.1 ff.

Water Supply. 350—352.

Water Supply, increased by Saiyid Shāh Wali. 292.

Clans at Bāltit. 252.19, 238.1, 248.28, 270.5.

Celebration of Nauroz. 316—318, of Ginani. 326 ff.

Baltitkuts. The people of Bāltit. 318.7, 350.3.

Baqi Kutor. A clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.12.

Bare Dan. A tract at Khaibar (in the Upper Hunza valley), lying to the South of the "Northern Gate". 222.2.

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Baxtek. Name of a man. 88.13 ff.

Baxti. Name of a man. 272.9, 274.8.

Baxtiar. Name of a man. 88.9.

Baxt i Jamal. Name of a man. 48.1.

Baxti Kutor. Name of a clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.2,14.

Balo. Bāltistān. 384.19. (Cp. *Baloski* and Sh. *Palr*).

Balots. Bāltis, people of Bāltistān. 274.7.

Baltistan. Bāltistān. 274.1,6.

Bani Hašim. The family of the Prophet Muḥammad. 92.2.

Bapo. A son of the Tham, Ghazan Khān. 344.11.

Bər'ataale. The territory of the Barātalīng clan. 200.1.

Bər'atalin, Beratalin. One of the "Four Clans of Bāltit". Shadun Kapūri was a Barātalīng woman married to a man of the Khūrukuts v. 258.3.

Kulio Laskir (200.9) was of this tribe.

At one time they shared the Ūltar grazing-grounds with the Khūrukuts and the Dirāmitīng. 258.5.

Dances at marriage festivals. 302.9.

Bərbər. Name of a place in Ūltar(?).

Cave. 226.7. Irrigation Channel. 350.3. 352.6.

Berča. Name of the Wazir of Shīri Badat. 384.4,19.

Basen Gaisri. A former Tham of Nagir. 276.1 ff.

The name is also given as *Masen*.

Batuwa. Nullah and glacier which debouch from the West into the valley of the Hunza River just above Pasu.

B'eričo, sg. Berits, an alien people, calling themselves *Dum'a,* who are settled in small numbers in Hunza and Nagir. They serve the community as blacksmiths and musicians. They have an Indo-Aryan language of their own, but also speak Burushaski fluently. [563]

B'ericale. The territory of the Bēricho. 250.11.

Bibi Anjir. Name of a woman. 364.10.

Bidiro Mal. The "Round Field", a field belonging to the village of Sumaiyar. 198.9.

Bir'aldo Bər. A valley and glacier, formerly traversable, between Shimshāl and Bāltistān. For present conditions v. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg. 1936.

Boxa Tham. A king of Haihaiyūl (Hunza). He is mentioned with Shāh Tham, Nōni Tham and Lali Tham as contemporaneous kings (or members of the ruling family?) of Hunza, expelled and supplanted by Kisar. 142.16.

Biddulph, in his genealogical table of the Nagir and Hunza royal families ("Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh", p. 135) begins with

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Noori thum.
Bookha thum.
Shat thum.
Lalli thum.
Maiyroo thum.
Meghlot. Girkis.

The authorised version of the Hunza family at the present day is:
Shah Malik (descended from Azur Jamshēd).
Trakhan. Chilis Khān. Shah Tham. Bukho Tham. Lali Tham.
Girkis (Tham of Hunza). Mughlōt (Tham of Nagir).
Maiyūri. Nūr Bēgum.
Ayasho.

551 *Boryo.* V. Vocab. s.v. *bovin.*
103 *Boryo Gal.* "The Bōyo Juniper Tree". 214.2.
Brunkaperdono. The name of a supernatural Golden Calf, birth of 104.22, hunting of 120.22, 124.2, 132.9 ff., death of 134.5. (In Sh. *dono* = bull).
Bwa Gan. "The Cow's Road", name of a track leading out of Ūltar above Bāltīt. 246.1.
Bwboli Gas. Princess Būbuli — a Princess of Haihaiyūl married by Kisar. 142.21 ff. Proposal that Kisar should marry her. 184.1.
Bwbolimuṭiŋ. Būbuli's Peak; name of a mountain peak in the form of an aiguille, close to Bāltīt and to the N. W. of it. Pronounced:
Bwboli Muṭiŋ, but the *-mu-* is the fem. gen. suffix, not the Pn.pf. with *ṭiŋ* peak. 142.28.
Budol's Kotor. Name of a clan in Galmīt. 272.18.
Bulcidas. Name of a locality in Gujhāl near Galmīt. 336.8.
(Probably *bul* + *ci* (= *tsi*) + *das* the open ground at the spring).
Bulcutoko. 1. Name of a man who stole gold from a *ḍaŋalaṭhas.* 204.1 ff.
2. (*Bulcathoko*) name of a man who knew the language of birds and fetched Sumalik to succeed Hazir Jamshēd as Tham of Gilgit. 336.4,6.
Bul Daw. A place near Gilgit. 382.21, 386.5,6.
Bul Mal. "Spring-Field", name of a piece of land near Bāltīt. 246.12.
Bulwki. Name of a Hamachātīng girl who married Dīram Chūram, the sole survivor of the Tapkhiēnts, and so originated the Dirāmitīng. 248.18 ff.

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Buluki-ɣáʃ kor, "Bulūki's-path Cave", where she reared her family. 246.6.

Burbiro. Name of a gorge up in the mountains above Haidarābād.

Burbiram from Būlulo. 270.1, 280.5.

Burumbadi. Name of a boy. 270.3.

Burmiftan. Name of the twin-brother of Pangchu (Kisar). 110.20, 144.16 ff.

Death of 150 21.

Buri Bun. Name of a place, the "Silver Boulder". 234.2.

Buriʾ Kstor. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

Burundo Bor. The "Ring Nullah", a tributary nullah on the left bank of the Hunza River a few miles above Bāltit.

Burum. One of the "Four Clans" of Bāltit. 268.1, 270.6, 302.8.

Burumiale. The territory of the Burūm Clan.

Burum Mon(ale). The "White Mud-Flood" at Alibād. 240.7,15.

Burum Pfut. The "White Div." 2.7 ff.

Burušaski, Burušaski, Burtšaski. The language of the Burūsho of Hunza and Nagir. I have been unable to get confirmation in either Hunza or Nagir of the term "Boorishki" used by Biddulph.

Burushaski is spoken in Nagir above Ghulmit. For its distribution in Hunza see Introduction Vol. I, p. XXXIV, where the facts given are mainly derived from the Census material of 1931. I was previously told (in 1924) that Burushaski was also spoken in Khaibar and Sost in Hērbar, and Rāminj in Chupūrsan.

Burušo, Burušo, Burtšo, sg. *Burušin*. The people in Hunza and Nagir whose first language is Burushaski. They call themselves by this name. It is denied that the Burushaski-speaking people of Hunza and Nagir call themselves, or their language, "Yeshkun", as stated by Conway ("Climbing in the Himalayas", pp. 242—3) Classification of the Burūsho as "Yeshkun" by Biddulph (T. H. K. p. 38) is not supported by local practice, as indeed he admits.

At the present day the appelation *Yaškun* appears to be used only in differentiating the two main elements of the Shina-speaking population of the Gilgit and neighbouring regions, viz. the *Šin* and the *Yaškun*. See, however, the entries *yrš* and *Yeškuyu* in the Vocabulary, from which it would appear that a more general use of the term could be justified.

The word *Burušo* may be compared with the first element of the words *Wəršiguum*, and *Wərčikuaw* (*Wərčikuaw*), the Khowar terms for Yasin and the Yasin dialect of Burushaski respectively. The Burushaski speakers of Yasin call themselves "Burūsho", and their language "Burushaski".

Sarat Chandra Das gives Tibetan "*Bru-tsha*" and "*Bru-sha*" as "the name of a country N. W. of Tibet".

Cp. also Jäschke, "*Bru-ža*", "*Bru-ša*".

Bazur Jamhur. A corruption of the Persian name, Buzurjmihr. 58.2 ff.

Buzurjmihr. 56.16 v. preceding entry.

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Č and Čh.

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Čarrʌmbi Kutor. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

Čaça Hər. Name of a place near Ga' ,lt. 336.9.

Chhalt. Name of a village in the lower part of Nagir, situated in a considerable open tract of ground on the right bank of the river, where it turns to the south. 276.4.

Čaman Gol. Name of a place near Galmit. 336.6.

Čangi H'irpal. Name of Pangchu's (alias, Kisar's) horse. 122.7, 124.3, 156.17, 162.16.

Čaprot. Name of a nullah and settlement in lower Nagir. The nullah debouches from the West into the main valley at Chhalt. It provides the water for Chhalt cultivation. 228.1. 227.12.

Čʌ Gʌzi, Čihil Gʌzi x. The "Forty Yards", name of a Jinn or Div who lived at Khaibar. 222.1 ff.

The measurement perhaps refers to his stature, but in that case his seven cubit stick would be too short. Prs.

Čin. China, Chinese territory. 344.21, 386.20.

Čitrar. Chitrāl. 344.15, 346.1.

Čoro Nur Ša. Nūr Shā, son of Chōro. 296.5.

Čupursʌn, Čupursʌn y. An open valley leading down from the Chilinji and Irshad Passes, and proceeding eastwards till it joins the valley of the Hunza River above Gircha. 280.1, 284.13 ff., 384.13.

Čurʌm. V. Dīram Chūram.

D.

Dāiyor. Sh. *Dāiyor*, a place on the left bank at the junction of the Hunza and Gilgit Rivers, close to Gilgit. 380.21.

Dʌdi. Name of a Bilas who lived at Hindi. 192.1 ff.

Dʌltʌs Manuko. A son of Sing of Hindi. 260.13 ff.

(In Sh. *mʌnuko* = frog).

Dantsile Bum. The "Sulphur-Boulder", at Murtazāhād.

Dərbəšo. Son of Pfaqīr 'Ali. 180.2 ff.

Dašʌmʌn Xərdik. Fifth son of Dīram Chūram. 246.4.

Dʌtu Sing. Name of the man who succeeded to Khamar's land. 252.16.

Dʌtu Singuts, his descendants.

Diqoni Pir, Dehkan Pir. The prophet Khizr. 328.7, 332.5.

Di.əmər. Local name of the mountain, Nanga Parbat. The form in Sh. is *Di.ʌmər.* 134.9.

Diramišale, Dir'ʌmišale. The territory of the Dirāmiting clan. 216.6.

619 *Diramiting, Dir'ʌmiting.* Name of one of the "Four Clans" of Bāltit, among whom they take precedence. They were said to number about 100 households (excluding the Tharakuts section?).

These four clans are individually exogamous, but intermarry with each other. Endogamy is said formerly to have entailed penalties and expulsion.

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619 Nowadays though rare, it does not appear to be penalised. The Four Clans are not now confined to Bāltīt, but also form part of some of the Thuānts settlements.

The Dirāmiting are the descendants of Diram Chūram, the sole survivor of the Thapkiānts (V. 248.33 and 238 ff.) and are spoken of as the "seed", i.e. descendants, of the original population of Hunza. 348.1.

They are said to have resided originally in Shīshpar, where they succeeded no doubt to the lands of the Thapkiānts, but to have also cultivated land in Bāltīt which is now their headquarters.

At the time of the quarrel between the Khūrukuts and the Hamachāting they were still living in Shīshpar, but after acting as arbitrators they obtained rights in Ūltar. 268.4 ff.

Darbèsh, who had the adventure with Mūnulum Dādo (180.2), was a member of the Dirāmiting, who at that time also were resident in Shīshpar.

A member of the clan in later days was Karamo Darbèsh. 214.1.

The mention of the Dirāmiting at 238.2 appears to be anachronistic.

For the part played by the Dirāmiting at the Bopfau V. 208—72, at the annual celebration of marriages. 300.13, and 302.7, at the Ōdi. 322.

The Dirāmiting are not liable to do gold-washing. 348.1 ff.

103 *Dor Khan.* Name of a village adjoining Alīābād on the East.

551 *Dumami.* A mountain in Nagir to the South of Ghulmit the "Rakaposhi" of the maps.

Dunpa Mīru. Father-in-law of Kisar's mother. 100.5 ff.

F.

Fairu. Son of Wazīr Asadullah Bèg. 344.4.

G.

Gam Singe. A re-incarnation of Būmlīltan. 176.20.

Galdan Galpo. The name of a "Pfūt" or demon. 174.19.
(Cp. Tib. *rgyal-po*, king).

Galmit. The principal village in Gujhāl, or Hèrbar. It is situated on the right bank of the Hunza River about 20 miles above Bāltīt. The inhabitants are of Wakhi origin and talk Wakhi as their first language.

For the Galmitum Rōm, the clans of Galmit, v. 272.

Ganil, Ganel, Ganil. One of the three original villages of Hunza, the other two being Bāltīt and Ālтīt.

It is situated on a terrace below and to the south of Bāltīt, between it and the Hunza River. According to one account it was founded by Shīshkīn, a lame man of the Khitāi. It was occupied by the Hamachāting before the time of Azur Jamshed. 236.1 ff., 238.2.

Ganilum. Abl. and Adj. 246.20, 322.9.

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Bulchutōko's grave at. 206.15.
Bilas at. 190.1 ff.
Diram Chūram. 244.10 ff.
Trangfa of. 318.2.
Twin Calves. 354.1 ff.
Water Supply. 352.10 ff.
Ashtanē's descendants. 382.7.

Ganilkuts. The people of Ganish. 318.8, 350.1.

Gantsupər. A locality in the mountain range which separates the Hunza and Nagir Rivers for some miles before their junction, and opposite Atā.abād. 204.3, 206.6.

Gər'elt. A village close to the right bank of the Hunza River, below and level with Haidarābād. 204.2, 206.4. Marble is said to be found there.

Gər'eltom Hərəy. The "Garelt Tribe", a name applied to certain water-birds, black with long beaks, that sit and fly in lines (cormorants?), said to have been originally human inhabitants of Garelt. 206.12.

Gərib. A man of the Diramiting Clan. 208.8.

G'ərmah'almas, Gər Mahal Mas. The name of a goldsmith and blacksmith. 162.12 ff. (Cp. perhaps Tib. *mgar* smith).

Gilit, Girlt- y Gilgit.

gute Girlt(i)sum. From this Gilgit (here). 204.1.
Girltom Thamus. The Gilgit Thams. 280.1.
Gil'it Yaċh'eni. The Gilgit Yaçhini. 222.6.
Gil'itsər. To Gilgit. 222.11.
Gilt-olo, -ər, -e, -afər. 376.1, 278.8, 380.9,10, 382.10. (Sh. *Gil'irt, Girlt-*).

[173] *Girkus.* The first Tham of Hunza after the political separation of Hunza and Nagar. His brother Mughlōt similarly became the first Tham of Nagar. They are the immediate progenitors of the two existing Royal Families.

Biddulph gives the parents of the brothers as Maiyroo Tham and a daughter of Trakhan, himself a descendant of Shīri Badat's daughter and Azur Jamshed. In genealogical tables in my possession they are variously shown as the sons of Shā Tham and Lali Tham. The claims of the latter are at present favoured.

Cp. the entry under *Boxa Tham* above, Biddulph T. H. K. pp. 24, and 135, and the addendum to the notes on Text XLVII.

Gohər. A man's name. 364.13.

Gu.irski. Adj. Wakhi. *gu.irski (baz')* the Wakhi language.

Gu'its, pl. *Gu'irco.* Wakki (man). 338.9.

Guċaċ(i). Name of a locality and small village on the Nagar and Gilgit-Wazārat boundary, on the right bank of the Hunza River between Chhalt and Nomal. Abl. *Guw'aċim, Guċ'aċitsum.* 276.5.

Guy o Burn. "Gūyo's Boulder" near Ganish, Gūyo being the name of a man. 190.10.

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Γ.

103 **Γavzi Kutor.** The name of a clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.14.

551 **Γaduva.** The name of a man. 384.1.

Γatoviŋ. The name of a man.

pfilamičiŋ gatamuras Γatoviŋ, Gh. the patu-fuller.

jamiv(ț)as dukuγanas Puno Γatoviŋ (you are) Gh. son of Puno, who work yourself to death for others, i.e. you are a self-sacrificing altruist.

Γazan Xan. 1. A former Tham of Hunza, father of the present Mir, Sir Muḥammad Nazim Khān. He was murdered at the instigation of his eldest son, Safdar 'Ali, who succeeded him. 344.8,14.

2. The present Mir's eldest son and heir.

Γaṭam Sar. The name of a place. 388.9.

Γulmit. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Nilt and Minapin. 294.22, 276.3.

Γulmitkuts. The people of Ghulmit. 294.21.

Γulwa Kango. The name of a man of the Ghulwāting. 200.10,13 note.

Γulwatiŋ. A section of the Buring Clan, whose ancestor is said to have come from Puniāl, or, according to others, from Gōr. The living (1924) notables, Muḥammad Rafi' and Zarparast belong to it. 200.10.

Γund, Γwund. A place stated as being in Wakhān. 286.21.

Perhaps Ghūnd in Shughnān is intended).

Γuno. The name of a woman. 212.11.

H.

Haalasa Borin. Name of a supernatural being. 260.10.

Hazar Jamšed, Azur Jamšed. Supplanter and successor of Shīri Badat as King of Gilgit. An ancestor of the present Royal Families of Hunza, Nagar and Gilgit. 380.20.

Habaš. Abyssinia. 66.4.

Hakwčar. Name of a place in Nagar, below the Phekar terrace and to the East of it. 294.4.

619 *Hamatatiŋ.* 1. The name of one of three original tribes of Hunza (the other two being the *Usenuts* and the *Tapkhiants*) who, according to one tradition, were left behind by Alexander the Great when "on his return journey from China". They were established in Ganish before the Azur Jamshēd Thams came to power. They were almost exterminated by Khisrau Tham. The survivors are now represented by the Rōno caste of Gilgit.

They owned Ūltar until they quarrelled with, and were dispossessed by, the Khūrukuts. 258.2.

Cp. 265.19, 238.2, 244.12 ff., 286.2,7, 352.10.

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2. Said to be the name given in Nagar and Yasin to the Rōno caste of Gilgit, who are represented in Chitrāl by the Zundra.

H'amaći. An irrigation channel, carrying water from the Ūltar Nullah, which supplies Ganish. 352.10.

Hamza. Son of 'Abdu'l Muṭṭalib. 88.22.

Hanisawi. The name of the Gilgit River. 382.20. V. Vocab. s.v. *Hanitawe.*

Hanuman Mun. The name of a mountain in Shishpar which has a high grassy spur. 180.3.

Perhaps *hanuman*, alone, isolated + *mun* stump.

Hərayun. The name of a track, leading from Ganish and passing above Bāltīt into the Ūltar Nullah. From a note it appears that it is to be taken as 2. *hərayu* + *ṣun* = the "Track of the Tribe", i.e. of the Hamachāting. 248.3, 256.2.

Hər'ayu, pl. *Hərak'indəro*, and perhaps *Hərayo* (? Biddulph), a term applied to the original independent tribes of Hunza.

V. s.vv. *Hamaćatiṇ, Hərayun*, and cp. *Gərelium Hərayu.*

Hərći, Hərće. The water-course issuing from the Ultar Nullah, immediately to the East of Bāltīt. 352.8,12.

Hər'eli. A locality 3 or 4 miles West of Gilgit on the left bank of the Gilgit River. 378.1.

Hərun Gašun. The mountain side above Askūr Dās in Nagar, to the West of Sumaiyar. 198.3,8.

Həri Siṇ. A man of the Dirāmitīng, son of Mūko, son of Pūno, son of Garīb. He was an old man in 1923. 211.21.

Hasanabad. A village at the mouth of a nullah called after it, which debouches into the main Hunza valley on the north side about 6 miles West of Bāltīt. It marches with Aliābād on the East. The nullah is now, except at the lower end, filled by a glacier, but it is said that it was formerly warmer and that there was no glacier. The Shishpar Nullah is a tributary of the Hasanābād Nullah. 238.3.

Hazarat Sulimaṇ. King Solomon, who according to Muslim authorities "inherited from David the gift of prophecy and knowledge". 384.7.

Haidərabad. A village about 2 miles West of Bāltīt. 318.3, 346.10.

Haidərabadkuts. The people of Haidarābād.

Haihaiyul. The name of a country. Said to be the old name of Hunza. Alexander the Great is said to have brought his force through it. Seized by Kisar. 142.17.

It is explained as composed of "*hai hai*" an exclamation used to urge cattle along, and "*yul*" road.

Cp. T. *yol*, road.

Herbər, Her Bər. The Hunza valley from Galmīt upwards, officially known as Gujhāl. 336.2, 342.6.

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Hindi, Hini. A village in Hunza on the right bank of the river opposite Mīnapin and about 14 miles below Bāltīt. The inhabitants are Ṣhèn. 192.1 ff., 260.1 ff.

Hindikuts. The people of Hindi. 196.5.

Hinzal. A village about 7 miles West of Gilgit on the right bank of the river. 384.13.

Horyul. The name of a country visited by Kisar. 142.23. It occurs in this form in the Ladakhi version of the Kesar Saga, while "hor" alone is used as the name of a country in the Tibetan version given by Madame David-Neel "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (1933).

(W. Tib. *hor* Turks, *yul* country).

Huks Mamu. "Dog's Milk", the name of a famous "biṭan" of Hunza. 186.1 ff., 202.3.

It was stated in 1924 that a descendant of his, named Barak, was then living in Misgār, and that there was another in Bāltīt, but that under pressure from the religious authorities they had ceased to practise as "biṭans".

This was probably exceptional and temporary, as between 1920 and 1924 I twice saw public displays by "biṭans" in Bāltīt, and in 1935 in Aliābād a female candidate for recognition as a qualified "biṭan" gave a public demonstration of her powers.

Humayun Beg. An able and distinguished Wazir of Hunza, son of Wazīr Asadullah Bèg and half-brother of Wazīr Muhammad Thara Bèg. He became Wazir when Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān was installed as Mir in 1892 and continued in this office till his death in 1916.

Three sons by his first wife were prominent in Hunza in 1924. The eldest, Shukurullah Beg had succeeded him as Wazir, but had not inherited his personality or force of character. The second, 'Ināyatullah Bèg (IUB), acted as schoolmaster and provided me with a considerable number of Burushaski words in writing. The third, Imām Yār Bèg, was a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts and a noted polo-player. Most of the material in this book I owe to him (IYB).

Circumstances have now altered. Imām Yār Bèg was murdered in Gilgit in 1934, and Shukurullah Bèg was, I believe, deprived of his Wazirship in the end of 1935.

The family belong to the Tharakuts section of the Dirāmitīng. 196.8, 344.10.

Hunza Nagar. The States of Hunza and Nagar. 344.2, 380.10.

Hunzo, Hunzu y. The State of Hunza. In a strict geographical sense it seems to apply to the tract on the right bank of the river between Āltīt and Murtazābād. The form "Hunza" is not normally used by the people of the country.

Hunzo Baltitalo. At Bāltīt in Hunza. 238.1.

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Hunzo nukan. Seizing Hunza. 196.9

Hunzuwar. To Hunza. 294.13.

Hunzulo. In Hunza. 186.2.

Cp. 192.8, 200.1, 208.1, 214.4, 238.1, 276.12, 292.4 ff., 298 (title), 316.3, 320.1, 342.1, 344.17, 352.6,9, 354.1.

Hunzukuts. The people of Hunza. 272.1, 296.4,8.

Hunzumo. Of, belonging to, residing in, Hunza.

Hunzumo ba. I am of Hunza. Cp. 274.3.

Hunzumo huy'es. The Hunza flocks. 322.1.

Hunzamo thamo. The Thams of Hunza. 266.20.

Hunzulum. From, belonging to, Hunza.

Hupar. Hopar, a place in Nagar; about 3 miles up the valley from Nagar village.

Huparum. Belonging to Hopar. 380.15.

Hurukušale v. *Xurukušale.*

Hurukuts v. *Xurukuts.*

Huserguts v. *Ōserguts.*

J.

Jamas. Jamasnama. The names of a man and of a book. 48.2.

(Prs. Jāmāsp, Jāmāspnāmak).

Jandu Šikari. A tower at Hindi. 192.2.

Jandu was elsewhere given as the name of a man of Hindi.

Jaturrikuts. A Clan said by IYB to have come to Hunza from Astor. At the present time they form a section of the Burōng.

K.

Kang Jakun v. *Qang Jakun.*

Kangar Malik. A son of Shīri Badat. 388.10.

Kašgar. Kashgār. 386.19.

Kampire Di.or. The name of a place in Chupūrsan. 286.15.

(Wkh. *kampir* old woman + *di.or* settlement, village).

Karamo Darbeš. An old man (in 1924) of the Dirāmitīng. 214.1 ff.

Karagadimuts. An aqueduct that carries water from Bāltīt to Karīmābād over the track that leads down to Ālītīt. 186.3.

(V. Vocab. s.v. *kargadi*).

Karimabad. Land belonging to the Mir of Hunza on the spur below Bāltīt, where he has summer quarters, gardens and guest-houses. 350.4.

Karga. A nullah that debouches into the Gilgit Valley from the South, about three miles West of the Gilgit Fort. 222.11.

Kašmir. Kashmir. 254.1.

Kašmiri. Kashmiri; *Kašmiri bang* the K. language.

Kativš Malčuvčo. The name of a woman. 160.17 ff., 176.15.

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Kilik. The name of a Pass (15,600 ft.) leading from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamīr. It lies to the West of the Mintaka Pass. 252.23.

Kirgɪz, Kɪrγɪz, Qɪrγɪz. The Qirghiz. 290.2,5.

Kirm'in. A place in the lower half of the Chupūrsan Valley. 344.13.

Kɪsər. The hero of Text No. IV. The "Kesar" of the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga", the "Gesar" of Madame David-Neel's "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (English Translation. Rider and Co., London 1933), and the "Bogda Gesser Khān" of the Mongolian Version. (V. introductory note to the text).

See also the entry *Paγčɑ*, which is his alias when in his inferior form.

When in Hunza, Kisar lived at Ālтīt. 134.4, 142.18 ff., 152.8—160.20 174.4—178.2, 182.18 ff.

Kɪsər's pl. The Kisar Clan, Kisar's uncles. 110.21, 112.15, 114.5,10.

Kubɑd. Name of a King (of Persia).

Kulikuts. A family group descended from Kuli, the father of Kulio Laskīr.

Kuli.'o Lask'ir. Laskīr, son of Kuli, a famous Hunza "bɪṭan" of the Barātaling Clan. 198.1, 200.9.

(*Kuli.o* ought probably to be *Kuli.oγ.*

-oγ appears to be a recognised patronymic suffix).

X.

Xɑn Wɑli. A place in the Misgār region. 252.22.

Xɑrɪz. Khārazm. 56.12, 58.7.

Xɑrɪzɪm sodɑgər. A trader of Kh. 56.12.27.

Xɑmər. The name of a man. 250.1 ff.

Xərum Bɑt. The "Split Stone", below the Mir's quarters at Karīmābād, overlooking Ganish. 210.5, 352.12.

Xɑyu Bul Šɑbərɪn. A polo-ground which once existed in Shīshpar.

Xaibər. A village in Herbar (Upper Hunza) on the right bank of the river between Pasu and Gircha. It is approached from N. and S. by narrow passages called "Gates". 222.1, 224.4 ff.

Xairullah. A son of Wazīr Asadullah Beg. 344.3.

Xɪsrau. A Tham of Hunza. 236.7. In one genealogical table a Khisrau is shown as the grandfather of Girkis and Mughlōt, but in the authorised pedigree the only Khisrau shown is a direct ancestor of the present Mir (Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān) in the fourth ascending generation. This makes the destruction of the Hamachātling a matter of recent history.

Xrtɑi. Chinese Turkistan, or the inhabitants thereof. 344.23. V. also s.v. Šiskin.

Xuda.abɑd. A village in Upper Hunza at the junction of the Chupūrsan Valley with the main valley. 342.21, 352.18.

Xuri.ɑs Bun. The name of a boulder situated in the lands of the Khūrukuts which extend downwards from the Bāltīt pologround. 200.14.

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Xuro, X'oro. The ancestor of the Khūrukuts. 250.1 ff.

Xuro Pfəri. "Khūro's Pond", a piece of open ground somewhere near Duḍōur Murku. 276.13.

Xurukušalt. The territory of the Khūrukuts Clan.

Xurukuts. One of the "Four Clans" of Bāltīt, the descendants of Khūro. The headquarters of the clan are still at Bāltīt, though nowadays there are Khūrukuts in some of the Thuānts villages. 252.19, 258.3, 302.8, 352.15.

Xuš Beg. The name of a man. 274.3.

Xuwats, Quwats. A mountain above Āltīt and in Āltīt territory. 212.6.

In regard to the note on the passage, *Xuwats* appears to be the form of the name by which the place is always referred to.

L.

Lə'kar(a)t. Sir William Lockhart, afterwards Commander-in-Chief in India. 344.20.

Lat Manat. The two idols worshipped by pre-Islamic Arabs. Mentioned in the Qurān, Sura LIII. 19. 96.12.

Lali Tham. A king of Haihaiyūl. 142.16. V. s.v. *Boza Tham.*

Lameγ. A place or country, variously said to be Bāltistān or Tibet. 100.1, 144.5, 174.3.

Laŋabrumo. A princess of the country of the Kisare. 116.9 ff., 136.10 ff., 142.23, 164.14 ff., 174.11 ff., 176.16 ff.

Lato Hər. The name of a place described as a "trench". The second part is therefore probably 2. *hər* = ravine, nullah. 190.7.

Leli. Laila. 362.3.

Liŋp'ikisər (also *Liŋkp'ikisər*). An alternative form of the name of Kisar. 142.15, 156.12, 168.6, 174.14.

In the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga" gLing appears to mean "the earth"; "the world" and then to be used of Kesar's country. Madame David-Neel now claims to have identified Ling (gLing), Gesar's kingdom, as "part of the land of Kham" Vide "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling", p. 16.

(Cp. Tib. *gling* = "part of the globe", "division of lands" according to Sarat Chandra Das).

M.

1. *Mahmad Shā.* A man said to be a descendant of the "bītan" Shongukūr. 226.5.

2. *Māmad Shā.* The name of a man. 214.9.

Mamurtsa Mal. A field at Āltīt, where some parts of the "Bōpfau" ritual are carried out.

Madarin. The cities of Madīna and Mecca(?). 48.1, 98.9,14.

Mamu Hər. The "Milk Ravine", a locality on the farther side of the Ūltar Bar from Baltit, so-called because of its white soil and foaming water. 276.12.

Mano Bay'ərtham. A man of the Dirāmiting Clan. 214.16.

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Masod. A place in Nagar on the left bank of the river below Ghulmit and above Thōl. 276.3.

Matum Daskuts. The people of Matum Das, a Hunza settlement in Gilgit territory. It is situated on the left bank of the river nearly opposite Nōmal. The land is held on some terms from the Kashmir State. 318.10.

Maiyon. A village in Lower Hunza on the right bank of the river, downstream from Hindi and opposite Nilt. The people are Ṣhèn, speaking Shinā. 318.9, 348.12.

Mevri Duocvni. The name of a "dangala(has". 206.3.

Mintaka. A Pass (elev. 15,430 feet) leading over from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamir. It is situated to the East of the Kilik Pass. 252.23.

(The word means "A thousand Ibex". Turki *ming* = 1000 + *taka* = he-goat).

Mtsor. Egypt. Ar.

Mtsgav. A village in Upper Hunza. The inhabitants are Burūsho. 252.22, 290.1, 318.9, 348.13, 344.1.

Mtsgavkuts, Mtsgavi. The people of Misgār. 290.6,7.

Moryol. The father of Diram Tītam.

Movre Dav, Movi D. "The Plain of Words" or "the Plain of Discussion", a locality in Lower Hunza above Maiyōn and opposite Ghulmit, where the people of Maiyōn and Ghulmit used to meet to discuss measures for defending themselves against a common enemy. Now called Mortaa. 276.11, 252.20.

(Sh. *movr* words, speech etc.).

Muḥammad Baqir. The personal name of Bāba Ghwundi. 286.23.

Mun. V. *Hanuman Mun.*

(Sir) *Muḥammad Nazim Xan,* (K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.). The present Mir of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān Tham. 196.3,7, 346.6, 352.21.

Munkir. The angel who with Nakir examines the Muslim dead. 216.5, 312.11.

Munolum Dado. "The Grandfather, or Old Man in (*or,* of) the Mūn", i.e. of Hanuman Mūn, a mountain in Shishpar in which he resides. He married Kisar's grandmother, V. 180—184.

A laconic note equates "Tapkhients Dāda", "Bāba Adam" and "Mūnulum Dādo", which perhaps means that the last is regarded as the primal ancestor of the Tapkhients and of the human race.

Murk'uv. The name of an irrigation channel. 352.18. It perhaps refers to the same place as Ḍoḍōng Murku. 276.13.

Morkuli. A locality about 13 miles N. of Misgār, where the water-courses coming down from the Mingtaka and Kilik Passes unite.

(In the text given as *Morkul*). 352.18.

Mortaza.abad. One of the *Thu.avts* (q.v.) villages in Hunza, situated just below the junction of the Hasanābād stream with the main river. 352.18.

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N.

103 551 *Naſṿe Xaṿn.* A half-brother of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḥammad Naṣīm Khān). 342.21.

Nagər, Nayır. The State of Nagar.

Nagırum belonging to N., Nagari. 276.2, 344.22, 354.8.

Nagır is, I believe, the usual pronunciation in that State.

Nagər is what I heard in Hunza.

Nakiṿ, Nækir. The angel who with Munkir examines deceased Muslims in their graves. 218.5, 312.11.

Namay. (Earlier recorded as *Nomay*), the village "Nōmal", which is the first stage on the road from Gilgit to Hunza. It is in Gilgit territory and about 17 miles from Gilgit Headquarters.

Naẓimabəd. A village in Upper Hunza near the junction of the Chupūrsan and main Hunza valleys. Previously called "Shishkī Das" and renamed after the present Mir. 342.21.

Nomi Thəm. A king of Haibaiyūl (Hunza). 142.16.

V. entry s.v. *Boxaṿ Thəm.*

Nuṿr Baxt. A daughter of Shīri Badat. 380.12 ff.

Nuṿro. A man of the Burōng. V. 346.8 note.

Nuširuaṇ. The Persian King Nūshīrwān. 86.25, 92.28 ff.

P.

Paṿgču, Paŋču. The hero of Text No. IV. The original name of Kisar, and applied to him again when in his inferior form. 110.19 ff., 162.1—172.14.

Pəhaṿrdaŋ Gəlpo. A king of Hōryūl. 144.4.

(Cp. Tib. *rgyal-po* = king).

Panja.i Šaḥ. 288.3.

Pfaqiṿr Ali. 180.1.

Pfasan Karaski. 104.14.

Paiγambər. The Prophet (Muḥammad). 90.17.

Pfikər, Pfekər, Phekər. A village in Nagar on a very high terrace on the left bank of the river about 6 miles upstream from Minapin and Hindi. 242.12.

Pfekərum of or belonging to Pfèkar. 242.7.

Piṿ Šaṿ Naṣıṛ i Xsruu. The historical character, Nāṣir i Khisrau (c. 1004—1088 A. D.), poet and writer on Ismailism. For the latest account of him and his works see "A Guide to Ismaili Literature", by W. Ivanow, R. A. S. 1933.

In Hunza he was spoken of as the introducer of Maulai-ism into Turkistan, and was described as "of Kohistan", and again as "of Lotkoh" (in Chitral).

He is said to have sanctioned the use of musical instruments (the "charda" and the "daf") as an aid to religion, and to have attracted converts by musical entertainments. 314.3.

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Pisan. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river a little below Minapin and nearly opposite Hindi. 262.1 ff.

Pisankots. The people of Pisan. 266.12.

Ponzki Pforpfor. The name of Aba Dumbu's horse. 148.26 ff.

Ponal Maidan. A place near Gilgit(?). 284.20.

1. *Puno.* The father of Ghatōsing, q.v.

2. *Puno.* A man of the Dirāmiting. 208.8 ff.

3. *Puno.* Wazir of Hunza in the time of Tham Shāh Silum Khān and father of Asadullah Beg. 252.14.

Pforuw Bul. The "Reed Spring". 292.12.

Puyesi Šamšer Bek. Shamsher Beg, son of Puyēs. 223.11.

Q.

Qarq Jak'un. The "Braying Donkey". 202.4.

Qaračokur. The name of a place in the Killik-Mingtaka region(?). 252.23.

Qibla. The Qibla. As a point of direction, it is treated as being roughly West of Hunza. 310.1.

Qiryiz v. *Kiryiz.*

Quli.'o Laskir v. *Kuli.'o Lask'ir.*

R.

Ramraj. A locality at the lower end of the Chuprūrsan Valley. There is a tributary Nullah of the same name on the South side of the valley.

Raskam. A district (river and valley) lying to the East of Shimshāl, beyond the main mountain range.

Right of occupation has been maintained by Hunza in spite of intermittent claims to ownership raised in recent times by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar.

V. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg, 1936.

Rivle Ramal. The name of a cook. 282.5.

Rum. The country of Rūm, the Eastern Roman Empire, Turkey.

Adj. *Rumi.* 34.1 ff.

Ruzdow Kutow. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

S.

Sadi. The Persian poet, Sa'di. 262.3.

Sakala Bowa. A supernatural being. 250.9.

Sakib Xan. A Tham of Gilgit. 288.2 ff.

Safdar ('Ali) Xan. Tham of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān. 244.14.

Saladaw. Son of Alqash Wazir. 66.5 ff.

Sariqol. The country of Sariqul lying to the North of Hunza.

("Sarikōl" is now generally regarded as the correct form of the name).

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Sarkar Angrézi. The British (Indian) Government. 196.9.

Saiid Ba Wali. A miracle-mongering saint. 193—196.

Sáq. A man of the Hamachátting, ruling in Hindi. 260 ff.

Sáq appears as the second element in some double names of men.

Cp. *Dafu Sáq, Hiri Sáq,* and probably *Tatreiq.*

Sayuwale. The name of a place near Ganish(?). 294.11.

Sumalik. Succeeded his father Hásir Jamshéd as Tham of Gilgit. 386.10.

Sumaiyar. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, opposite Ganish and Bálti. 294.2, 294.3.

Sumaiyarun ino that man of Sumaiyar.

S.

Sahar Xan. The second and last surviving son of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḥammad Naẓím Khán) by his first royal wife. 342.21.

Sa Tʼazanfar. A Tham of Hunza, grandfather of the present Mir, Sir Muhammad Naẓím Khán. 274.3, 352.6.

Sahri Barno. Heroine of Text No. I. 12.7 ff.

Sahsarda Behrum. Hero of Text No. I. 2.1 ff.

Sa Rais. A King of Gilgit, killed and succeeded by Shiri Badat. 376.1 ff, 380.8.

Sawi (Sahri) Saskin. The name of a country or place. Said to be the equivalent of the Persian "shahr i sabz". 26.1 ff.

Sa Sʻiam Xan, (*Salam, Salim*). A Tham of Hunza, father of Shah Ghazanfar. 340.12, 352.11.

(The various forms are, I believe, corruptions of Salim).

Sa Tham. A King of Haihaiyúl (Hunza). 142.16.

V. s.v. *Buru Tham.*

Sayuw. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Sumaiyar and Piskar, and opposite Alishád. 294.3.

Sadon Kapuri. The name of a woman. 256.4 ff.

Sahon. I.e. Shahbáz, a Tham of Hunza, of whom the present Mir (Muḥammad Naẓím Khán) is a direct descendant in the sixth generation. This seems to give a comparatively recent date for the extermination of the Usingute. 236.8.

Samta Mirun. Wazir of the King of Haihaiyúl. 142.1 ff.

Sen. Shin (people). Used of the Shiná-speaking people of Lower Hunza and Nagar.

Seniski (burf). The Shiná language. 302.3.

Sigar. The place generally known as Shigar in Báltistán. 274.6.

Sikabi.antz. The name of a place a little to the West of Bálti, near the foot of the mountains. 292.16.

Sim'al Bay. A garden in Bálti. 228.14.

Simtari, Sigtari. A large valley in the East of Hunza which is very difficult of access. Its drainage joins the Hunza River a little above Pasu. 272.10, 274.1 ff., 344.16.

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Since 1934 Shīmshāl has been visited by the Vissers (See "Among the Karakoram Glaciers in 1935" by Mrs. Visser-Hooft, Edw. Arnold, London 1936, and "Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Niederländischen Expeditionen in den Karakorum . . ." by Dr. Ph. C. Visser and Jenny Visser-Hooft, Vol. I Brockhaus, Leipzig 1938); by Captain C. J. Morris. (See JRGS June 1938); and by Colonel R. C. F. Schomberg ("Unknown Karakoram", Houkinson, London, 1936).

Širi Badat. A reputed early King of Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar etc. 378.5—384.15.

Širi Buruš.i Bayor Thum is said to be the Burushaski name of the same person. His cannibal habits, his vulnerability (to fire alone) and his destruction by Azur Jamshād, are a favorite theme in Gilgit.

The Thumushēling fire is supposed to commemorate his death, as formerly did the Taleni festival in Gilgit. V. Biddulph T. H. K. p. 100.

Leitner gives an elaborate version of his history in "Dardistan in 1866, 1866 and 1893" pp. 9 ff.

I have another record in Shinā.

Širi Bor'oš.i Bay'or Thum. A supernatural young man. 210.11 ff.

In his title to Text No. XLVII Gh. Kh. gives the name as a synonym for Shīri Badat. In a Gilgit legend a certain "Bagar Thum" is said to have been the son of Kisar and the grandfather of Shīri Badat.

Leitner gives a word "barai" in both Burushaski and Shinā as meaning fairy. In Bu. he marks it as feminine.

Perhaps it is a variant of "*pari*".

1. *Šiskin.* A lame man of the Khitai, who according to one account founded Ganish.
2. *Šiskin.* The name of a locality pertaining to Ganish. 206.15.

Šiške Das. The former name of the present Nazīmābād (q.v.). V. 342.21 note.

Šitpor Bor. A tributary nullah of the Hasanābād Nullah in Hunza. Originally occupied by the Tapkhiēnta, who also cultivated land at Bāltīt. After their destruction (340.5 ff.), the Dirāmiting succeeded them in their possession and rights.

The climate of Shīshpar is said to have become colder, and there are now no permanent habitations in it, but the nullah is used as a summer grazing ground by the Dirāmiting who enjoy exclusive rights in it.

There was formerly a polo ground at a locality called *Xayu Bol Šabərin*, which is now the site of a grazing camp.

There is (or, more probably, was) a track leading over to the Irshad Pass, i.e. into the Upper Chapūrsan valley.

It is also said that two dogs once came over from Ishkōman into Shīshpar, but there is no practicable route at the present day.

The Woolly Flying Squirrel (v. 2. *bada*) is found in Shīshpar. 180.2, 182.1 ff., 238.5, 240.3.

Širi Pari. The name of a "pari" or fairy. 356.14.

St Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AVT Burushō AVT

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103

Sag Gukur, Sun Gukur. "The Blind Puppy"(?), a famous Hunza "hipa", of whom there are said to be descendants living at the present day. 186.1 ff., 188.1. 190.5, 191.8 ff., 203.8.

T.

Tayimchuk. The Pamir lying to the North of Hunza, beyond the Kilik and Mintaka Passes, in Chinese territory. 242.28.

[419] *Tayhkimuts* h.pl., *Tayhkimshun hoii.* He is a member of the T. Tribe.

One of the three original tribes of Hunza (cp. Ourgeh and *Hamatsting*) who, according to one tradition, are the descendants of men left behind by Alexander the Great when returning from China. They occupied Shiskpar and also cultivated at Baltit.

For the story of their extinction and the origin of the Dirkmitting from one posthumous male infant, V. 239 ff. and 298.

Thara Beg. An elder half-brother of Wazir Humāyūn Beg, and Wazir to Safdar 'Ali. 244.14 ff.

Tharukch. A section of the Dirkmitting Clan, to which the family of Wazir Humāyūn Beg belongs, and of which the eponymous founder was one Thara. 202.6, 218.1, 220.1.

Tartsi. Probably the name of a particular place in Wakhān, but it appears to be used to denote the country in general. 246.22. (The H. version has: *Wazeen ki sarhaddi ookar*).

Tharl. A village in Nagar between Ghulmit and Nilt near the latter. 204.8 ff.

Tharlikots. The people of Thāl. 204.22.

Tsuyhal. A pass giving access from the Kashmir valley to the valley of the Kishanganga, on the road to Gilgit. 254.1.

Trashmotting. A dynasty whose headquarters were at Gilgit. The word is derived from Trakhan, the name of a descendant of Azar Jamshid, who was one of his successors on the throne of Gilgit. 280.2. Cp. 286, addendum to notes. V. s.v. *Bumar Thum.*

Tsil But. A locality between Gilgit and Nomal (v. *Nomaj*) about 7 miles from the latter. 222.9.

Thumuts, Thumuts (h and x pl. of *thuri*, new).

The "new" settlements in Hunza proper, from Haiderābād to Murtazābād, both included, as opposed to the original settlements of Baltit, Altit and Ganish.

They form a separate section for the levy of communal labour. (V. Vocabulary s.v. *magar*). 222.2.

Turki. The Eastern Turki language. 290.2.

W.

Wate, Wate. A place in Sariqol. 244.4.

Wazeen. The Afghan province of Wakhān. 288.20.

125 One evening, I took a census of the
165 nine teen-age boys in my wood-carv-
[123] ing school. Of these, all from well-to-
do households, how many had seen
death in their immediate families?
165 Here was the roll:
•551 Gohor Hayat: mother, three broth-
ers, two sisters; Sherin Beg: one
brother, one sister; Nur-ud-Din:
mother, two brothers, two sisters; Md.
Hamid: mother, one sister; Burhan
Shah: one brother, one sister; Nasar
Md.: mother, two brothers, one sister;
Mullah Madut: two brothers; Sulei-
man: one brother; Ghulam Rasul:
father. In a country fabled for the long
lives of its inhabitants, these are de-
pressingly typical Asian statistics.
165 Moreover, there is little reason to be-
576 lieve that any of the old men are really
as old as is claimed.

"How old are you?" I once asked a venerable patient.

"Ninety, Hazoor!" he answered.

"How do you know you're ninety?"

"Well, Hazoor, my hair is white, and I know I'm very old, and ninety is very old, so I must be ninety."

[124] My teen-aged assistant, Gohor Hayat, broke in impatiently, "Why do you
[217] waste time asking such questions?
[218] You know there are no records, because so few of my people can write!"

I had thought the old man might have a way of keeping count. "How old are you, Gohor Hayat?" I asked.

Gohor Hayat responded loftily, "I'm

[text continues on p. 42-C]